

Business Notices.

**WIT LERINO UNDERGARMENTS.**  
For Ladies, Children and Children.  
On the celebrated manufacture of  
GARTERS, COLLARS, & WAISTERS,  
from the most select materials,  
and in the most fashionable style,  
at the lowest prices.  
These Goods are made and sold  
at the following places:  
A. RAVEN & CO.,  
No. 101 Broadway.

**KNOX ON HATS.**—There are few gentlemen who  
are so judiciously celebrated for taste and discrimination as  
Mr. Knox. In fact, his name is a synonym for the word  
fashion in the hat trade. He is now furnishing at his  
Store, corner of Broadway and Fulton, all the latest  
styles of hats, and in the most fashionable manner.  
He is also a dealer in all kinds of HATS, and it is worth  
while to drop in at his place if you wish to examine the stock.

**GENTLEMEN'S HATS—FALL PATTERNS.**  
—BROOK, No. 40 Nassau, will introduce the FALL HATS on  
Thursday, Sept. 18, at 10 o'clock. He has a large stock  
of the latest styles of hats, and in the most fashionable  
manner. He is also a dealer in all kinds of HATS, and it is worth  
while to drop in at his place if you wish to examine the stock.

**READ DAILY & CO.'S**  
Advertisements in the Dry Goods column of this paper. It contains  
valuable information to the public.  
It is well worth a perusal.

**FINE CUTLERY.**—The undersigned call the attention  
of the public to the fact that he has a large stock of  
the most select materials, and in the most fashionable  
manner. He is also a dealer in all kinds of HATS, and it is worth  
while to drop in at his place if you wish to examine the stock.

**ASSURANCE'S SALE.**—CARPENTERS, OILCLOTHS,  
GENTLEMEN'S HATS, & CLOTHING, & CLOTHING, & CLOTHING,  
at the following places:  
A. RAVEN & CO.,  
No. 101 Broadway.

**BARNES & PARK**  
Have removed from No. 34 Broadway to  
No. 101 Broadway, and are now open for business.  
They are a dealer in all kinds of HATS, and it is worth  
while to drop in at his place if you wish to examine the stock.

**IT WILL PAY YOU**  
To read DAILY & CO.'S Advertisements in the Dry Goods column  
of this paper. It contains valuable information to the public.  
It is well worth a perusal.

**MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING**  
For Fall of 1857.  
At the following places:  
A. RAVEN & CO.,  
No. 101 Broadway.

**DRESS BOOTS—LATEST FRENCH STYLES.**  
—WILLIAM, No. 111 Fulton, offers a superb assortment of  
the most select materials, and in the most fashionable  
manner. He is also a dealer in all kinds of HATS, and it is worth  
while to drop in at his place if you wish to examine the stock.

**CURTAINS.**  
LACE and MUSLIN, from the  
following places:  
A. RAVEN & CO.,  
No. 101 Broadway.

**WATSON'S NO. 10 SEWING MACHINES.**  
THE COMPlicated NO. 10 SEWING MACHINES,  
at the following places:  
A. RAVEN & CO.,  
No. 101 Broadway.

**WINDOW SHADES.**  
IMPROVED PATENT, at the following places:  
A. RAVEN & CO.,  
No. 101 Broadway.

**THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.**—To House-  
keepers. The undersigned call the attention of the public  
to the fact that he has a large stock of the most select  
materials, and in the most fashionable manner. He is also a  
dealer in all kinds of HATS, and it is worth while to drop in  
at his place if you wish to examine the stock.

**Strangers requiring GIFTS and PRESENTS** should  
visit the extensive Bazaar of H. S. ROGERS, No. 49 Broadway,  
at the following places:  
A. RAVEN & CO.,  
No. 101 Broadway.

**MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.**  
I will present a box of my MAGNETIC SALVE to any respectable  
person who will call for it. For Sale at the following places:  
A. RAVEN & CO.,  
No. 101 Broadway.

**NEW STYLES FALL CARPETING AT REDUCED**  
PRICES.—Royal Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Turin, Ingrain,  
and all the latest styles of carpets, at the following places:  
A. RAVEN & CO.,  
No. 101 Broadway.

**Tomatoes, Green Corn, Peaches, or any other**  
Fruit or Vegetable, may be preserved without sugar by using  
SWIFT'S PATENT CASES, which are acknowledged to be the  
most reliable and successful in market. Full directions for  
preserving are given in the accompanying circular.

**WIGS—HAIR DYE—WIGS.**—BATHING OF THE  
HEAD. The undersigned call the attention of the public to the  
fact that he has a large stock of the most select materials,  
and in the most fashionable manner. He is also a dealer in all  
kinds of HATS, and it is worth while to drop in at his place  
if you wish to examine the stock.

**HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNETISM** is free from  
impure taste, and is three times the strength of the common  
Calcined Magnesia.

**World's Fair Medal and Four First Premium Silver**  
Medals have been awarded to, as being the best in the market.  
For Sale by the undersigned at the following places:  
A. RAVEN & CO.,  
No. 101 Broadway.

**SEWING MACHINES.**—All persons who want a  
Sewing Machine of unusual utility—one that will sew the  
lightest fabric and the heaviest fabrics better than any other—  
the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation use,  
or any use whatever—a machine that will get up and down,  
and with which an industrious woman can readily make \$1,000 a  
year—can obtain it at the following places:  
A. RAVEN & CO.,  
No. 101 Broadway.

**STRAVINS & MARVIN'S**  
WILDER FANTASY BALLETMASTER SAYS,  
Secured by the celebrated  
WARRIORS FROM DANMARK.  
For sale by  
STRAVINS & MARVIN,  
No. 60 Murray St., New-York.

**THERE IS BUT ONE "HERALD" IN THIS CITY,**  
and only one "GRAY'S PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT," which is at  
the corner of Jacob and Franklin Sts. In the Herald's account  
of the "Great Reunion of Obsolete Literature," recently made  
at No. 25 and 26 Franklin St., "Mr. Gray" and his "Printing  
Establishment" are mentioned in such a manner as to leave the  
impression that he is the guilty person who has so long and so  
successfully been the enemy of the cause of the oppressed.

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**FRESH TOMATOES FOR WINTER USE.**—AR-  
THUR'S SELF-SEALING CASES AND JARS keep this delicious  
vegetable as fresh for Winter use as when taken from the vine.  
For sale by E. P. TOLLEY, Agent for the manufacturer, No. 8  
Fulton St., New-York.

**ST. GEORGE'S BANK CASH, NEW MACKEREL.**  
Shad, Whitefish and Blueback, Native Land, New Detached  
Country Pork, Beef, Smoked Beef, Ham and Tongues,  
and extra Cheese, for sale by EARLY BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,  
No. 126 Greenwich St.

New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1857.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**  
No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What  
is intended for publication must be accompanied by the  
name and address of the writer, and must be forwarded to the  
editor, not to the publisher, and must be accompanied by a  
stamp, but as a guarantee of its good faith.  
We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The price of beef cattle was again at ebb tide  
yesterday. Over 4,000 head was an over supply  
for the week, and consequently prices gave way,  
particularly upon the poorest, which were very  
largely in the majority. Some facts in the cattle  
market report are worthy of attention.

By mail and by telegraph we have reports of  
numerous marine disasters along the Southern coast.

The steamship Central America, Capt. Her-  
ndon, has not yet arrived. She was due on Sunday  
last with the California mails and passengers, and a  
large amount of treasure, having left Havana on  
the 21st. It is probable that she was either dis-  
abled or got out of coal in the late gale on the  
Southern coast. All the particulars that we have  
been able to gather may be found under the marine  
head.

Under our telegraphic head will be found the  
ticket put in nomination by the Democratic Con-  
vention of Massachusetts yesterday. Erasmus D.  
Beach of Springfield has, as he has had for the last  
two years, the misfortune to be the nominee for  
Governor. As the small Administration party of  
his State intend to vote in a body for Governor  
Gardner this year, Mr. Beach may thank his stars  
if he receive five or six thousand votes.

By a dispatch last night from Lexington we  
learn that the Kansas Constitutional Convention,  
elected by the Pro-Slavery party, has merely com-  
pleted its organization and adjourned to the Mon-  
day following the October Territorial Election.  
Great preparations are making by the Pro-Slavery  
party to carry that Election, and it is now manifest  
that they will allow none to vote but such as shall  
have paid the bogus taxes. The next month will  
be the most eventful in the history of Kansas.

The Elections in VERMONT and MAINE show a  
falling off in the general vote, and of course a re-  
duction of the heavy Republican majorities of last  
year. There is no gain to the other side, but a  
simple neglect to vote this season by some thousands  
whom the Presidential contest, the Kansas outrages,  
and the ruinous heating of Senator Sumner, called  
to the polls last year. Nobody could have expected  
that the side which receives the suffrages of a great  
majority of those who are not inveterate partisans  
would receive so large majorities this year as last;  
but the returns show that the Republican column  
in these States stands firm and unbroken, even by  
the insidious approaches of General Apathy.

We are next to receive returns from three of the  
most important and interesting of the Free States—  
PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, and CALIFORNIA, of  
which the last-named has already voted, while the  
two former will do so on the second Tuesday in  
October. The fact that DAVID WILMOT, SALMON  
P. CHASE and EDWARD STANLEY lead the Repub-  
lican hosts of these States respectively gives  
additional interest to their struggles. Each of these  
gentlemen has borne a prominent part in the long  
and arduous struggle against Slavery Extension—  
Mr. Chase in the Senate, and Messrs. Wilmot and  
Stanley in the House of Representatives, as well as  
in discussions before the People. Mr. Wilmot's  
name is inseparably connected with that struggle  
by the Wilmot Proviso; Mr. Chase went into the  
Senate on distinctly Anti-Slavery grounds, and  
nobly vindicated his right to be distinguished as  
the first Senator so elected. He was one of the  
ablest, most earnest, most effective, of the Spartan  
band that fought the Nebraska bill in its passage  
through the Senate. Mr. Stanley, while represent-  
ing a slaveholding constituency, was one of the  
firmest and most outspoken opponents of the An-  
nexation of Texas, and voted, with seven other  
Southerners, to lay on the table Mr. Clayton's propo-  
sition to refer the question of Slavery Extension to  
the arbitration of the Supreme Court. For his  
course on the Slavery issues which arose during  
his service in Congress, he was denounced as a  
traitor to the South; and he was one of the ear-  
liest and most efficient supporters of the Repub-  
lican cause in California. We cannot hope for his  
election; but we do hope to chronicle a vote for  
him exceeding that ever yet given to any Repub-  
lican west of the Rocky Mountains. And it seems  
to us that any Republican living in Ohio or Penn-  
sylvania should rejoice in the privilege of recording  
his vote for such a representative man as Salmon P.  
Chase or David Wilmot.

The "American party" of our State have pre-  
sented a very respectable State ticket—one which  
convinces us that, if "set up to be beaten," as Mr.  
Duganote has the Convention, it is not put up merely  
to be sold out. Mr. Putnam, for Secretary of State,  
is a clever young lawyer, and politically a rising  
man, though not destined to rise to the State De-  
partment this year. Mr. Benton we esteem honest  
and capable—a man who does not deserve to be  
beaten by nearly as many thousands majority as  
should and will be piled up against Sanford E. Church.  
Shiram Ketchum is a good nominee for Judge of  
Appeals—not so great a man as Daniel Webster, he  
will himself cheerfully admit, and distorted by bi-  
ter prejudices, yet at the core sound and honest.  
Had he sat in Daniel's seat when judgment was  
rendered on the Prohibitory Liquor Law, there  
would have been far fewer murders in our State  
during the last year, and not nearly so many crimi-  
nals and paupers in our prisons and poor-houses as  
there now are. Gen. Ross is an honorable and  
worthy citizen, whose name will help the ticket,  
though his great age utterly disqualifies him for  
performing the duties of Attorney-General. The  
others are rather common sticks, but tickets are  
apt to be pieced out with poor timber. On the  
whole, this is a better ticket than the Americans  
ran when they had a better chance, and decidedly  
superior to that nominated last week by the Slave  
Democracy.

—We would like to speak as favorably of the  
Convention's Platform, but they would not let us.  
It reminds us strikingly of the brief handed up to  
an eminent London barrister who was employed  
for the defense in an important case, and who,

opening his instructions from the solicitor on his  
side, found only this direction, "Abuse the plain-  
tiff's attorney." We regret to see the representa-  
tives of the "American party" reduced to a similar  
shift. Stalking the Slavery question, which they  
know ever and every other—as the wreck of their  
own organization in Kentucky, Tennessee and North  
Carolina bears witness—they pass one good and hon-  
orable resolve—that in favor of a Registry Law—  
concern the system of "free passes" by Railroads  
to legislators after the great Railroads have finally  
abolished them—and proceed to disgrace themselves  
by such wretched slang as the following:

"Resolved, That the swart, unjust and infamous legislation  
of last Winter, as shown in the passage of laws for the benefit  
of unscrupulous monopolies, in opposition to the direct interests  
of the people, as shown in nearly exempting the railroads of the  
State from taxation, and heaping the burden upon the people  
as shown by a way of enormous appropriations of money for the  
benefit of party favorites, whereby the taxes of the State are  
increased more than 125 per cent, the Treasury empty and the  
State bankrupt; as shown in the central which an enormous  
and unscrupulous monopoly, headed by Republican politicians,  
extended over the Legislature, as shown in securing the canal  
route and the extension of the State to the all-powerful in-  
terests of railroad control, as shown in not passing a regis-  
try law as the people desired, the so-called Republican party,  
composed of an enormous number of party favorites, and de-  
fected the respect of honest men of all parties, and deserves that  
it should receive the entire condemnation of the people."

The gentlemen who concocted the above know  
that it is essentially a lie that the taxes were last  
Winter increased 125 per cent "for the benefit  
of party favorites." They know that 100 per cent  
of this increase was levied for and expressly ap-  
propriated to the enlargement of the Canals, and  
cannot be diverted to any other purpose. They  
know that the late Legislature did not expend it at  
all, nor cause it to be expended; that it is not yet  
collected, and, when it shall be, will be paid out for  
Canal work alone. Should they not be ashamed at  
the advocacy of their ticket on such barefaced  
falsities as that we have here exposed?

Our last Legislature had its faults; but it was  
an honorable and upright body compared with the  
preceding, in which the "Americans" were the  
largest party, and of which the President of this  
same "American" Convention—Mr. Henry B.  
Northrup—was a conspicuous and not especially  
disinterested member. That Legislature—with  
"the Americans" at the head of the heap—broke  
up its session and dissolved without passing the  
Annual Appropriation bills, intending thereby to  
compel Gov. Clark to reconvene them and give  
them double mileage—which he commendably re-  
fused to do. It is becoming Mr. Northrup's Con-  
vention to throw stones at our last Legislature,  
which certainly did dispense money too liberally  
to colleges and charitable associations, as we urged  
that it should not, knowing that the two political  
minorities would vote to swell these appropriations  
and then charge all the blame on the majority. But  
this last Legislature was no more under the control  
of "an avaricious and unscrupulous lobby" than  
its predecessor, and not half so much swayed by  
its own corrupt and greedy members. It did not  
"sacrifice the Canal interests and Canal revenues  
of the State to the all-powerful influence of rail-  
road corporations," and any Convention repre-  
senting a respectable minority of our citizens should  
be ashamed of making such loose and groundless  
charges. It speaks well for the discretion and  
sense of decency of Mr. Erastus Brooks that he  
declined to serve on the Convention's Platform  
Committee. If such reckless calumnies as the  
above are to form the staple of our State Con-  
ventions' resolves, men who have characters to lose  
will soon refuse to be delegates at all.

The American Tract Society—as represented by  
its Standing Committee—has succumbed to the  
slaveholders. Placing its hand on its mouth and its  
mouth in the dust, it has eaten its timid and apolo-  
getic resolve of last Spring and returned to the  
policy of absolute silence with regard not only to  
slaveholding *per se*, but even to the evils and sins  
which—as the Society itself resolved last Spring—  
are connected with or deducible therefrom. And  
the reason given is simply the unwillingness of the  
slaveholders to receive, listen to or read anything  
that the Society may see fit to offer on the subject.  
This is certainly very extraordinary ground.  
We cannot remember that Noah, or Lot, or Ishak,  
or John the Baptist, ever planted himself upon it.  
If it is to be settled that prophets and evangelists  
are only to reprove those sins which the sinners  
already condemn and are ready to repudiate, we  
can imagine no cause for which an apostle should be  
stoned or beheaded hereafter. It might be pru-  
dent, perhaps, for a preacher of righteousness, in  
entering upon a new field of labor, to make pro-  
clamation to this effect: "Good people! I come  
to you with a message from God, commanding you  
to repent and forsake your sins; but, as indiscreet  
and headlong denunciations of iniquity might give  
personal offense, and subject me to unpleasant  
odium and peril, I will thank you to make out a  
list of the sins which you are unwilling to give up,  
so that I may take care to omit them in my dis-  
tributions against sin in general and other people's sins  
in particular." We can see how this precaution  
might be convenient for the Rev. Green Chace;  
but how is it likely to be relished by his Divine  
Master—supposing him to have one?

—The Tract Society, at its last Annual Meeting,  
decided to publish a tract or tracts on the moral  
evils connected with or resulting from Human  
Slavery—the "acknowledged evils," we believe the  
phrase was. The Standing Committee say that  
this was to be done "without trenching on the  
political relations of Slavery," so as only to set  
forth "certain moral duties growing out of its ex-  
istence, or moral evils and practical immoralities"  
"deplorable by all evangelical Christians." The di-  
rection of the Society was unconditional—the Stand-  
ing Committee were not instructed to enter upon  
this field of labor if they should think proper, nor  
to consider the propriety of doing it, but to do it.  
The Publishing Committee, it seems, had already  
in preparation a tract on the "Duties of Masters,"  
made up of articles written by Southern Christians  
of various evangelical denominations. But the  
South remonstrated—the South revolted—the  
South exclaimed like the demons of old, "Let us  
alone!" and Committee's hearts became like  
water. The work which the Society unqualifiedly  
directed them to do, they have not only inter-  
dicted—they have deliberately determined not to do it.  
Their apology for this lapse we print in another  
column. Can it be possible that the clerical gen-  
tlemen who mainly compose these Committees  
have never pondered the Book of Jonah? What right  
have they to retain the stations conferred on them  
by the Society for the purpose of obstructing the  
work which the Society ordered them to do, instead  
of doing it?

The Committee say that the South will only re-  
ceive or listen to their publications on condition of  
their refraining from putting forth any thing with  
respect to Slavery. It is not enough that they ex-  
pressly ignore any consideration of "the political  
relations of Slavery"—that they propose to con-  
sider only the duties of Masters as Masters, with-  
out discussing their duty to cease being Masters—  
it is not enough that they proposed to quote only  
from Southern divines the gentle rebukes of the

short-comings of Masters which they had decided  
to publish—the South will permit no publication  
whatever relative to Slavery by this eminently  
"National" Society. It refuses not merely to hear  
the Tract Society on this subject. If the subject  
be discussed in any of the Society's publications,  
the South will not hear the Society on any subject  
whatever. And it is to such menaces that men  
like the Rev. Dr. Williams would seem to have  
succumbed! We regret it, and think they will  
live to share in this sentiment. It seems to us that  
it would be unfair for these Committees to distrib-  
ute tracts against rummelling in Cherry street, or  
those condemning harlots at the Five Points, after  
this decision.

—The Committee tell us in conclusion that they  
are "seeking the things that make for Peace,"  
and "aiming to secure the fruit of righteousness  
sown in Peace," by the course they have resolved  
on. It seems to us that the Bible estimate of  
Peace, and the Bible method of obtaining Peace,  
are antagonistic to the Committee's. "First pure,  
then peaceable," is the well-known Scriptural  
rule. To seek peace through subservency to wrong  
seems the last way to secure that peace which  
the world can neither give nor take away.

Slavery is either one of the very greatest wrongs,  
and the fruitful parent of other wrongs, with all  
manner of vices and evils, or it is a just and proper  
relation which Christians may blamelessly maintain  
and uphold. Its rightfulness is evidently a ques-  
tion of ethics, of morals, and of Christian theology.  
Good men may be honestly mistaken with regard  
to its true character; but woe to them who, per-  
ceiving the right, conceal or dissemble it. How  
can they read without a twinge of conscience the  
great Apostle's declaration, "I have not shunned  
to declare the whole counsel of God?"

Our London correspondent, whose letter with  
regard to the Indian revolt we published yesterday,  
very properly referred to some of the antecedents  
which prepared the way for this violent outbreak.  
We propose to-day to devote a moment to contin-  
uing that line of reflections, and to showing that  
the British rulers of India are by no means such  
mild and spotless benefactors of the Indian people  
as they would have the world believe. For this  
purpose, we shall resort to the official Blue-Books  
on the subject of East-Indian torture, which were  
laid before the House of Commons during the  
sessions of 1856 and 1857. The evidence, it will  
be seen, is of a sort which cannot be gainsayed.

We have first the report of the Torture Com-  
mission at Madras, which states its "belief in the  
"general existence of torture for revenue pur-  
poses." It doubts whether "anything like an  
"equal number of persons is annually subjected to  
"violence on criminal charges, as for the fault of  
"non-payment of revenue." It declares that there  
was "one thing which had impressed the Com-  
mission even more painfully than the conviction  
"that torture exists; it is the difficulty of obtain-  
"ing redress which confronts the injured parties." The  
reasons for this difficulty given by the Commis-  
sioners are: 1. The distances which those who  
wish to make complaints personally to the Col-  
lector have to travel, involving expense and loss of  
time in attending upon his office: 2. The fear that  
applications by letter "will be returned with  
"the ordinary endorsement of a reference to the  
"Tahsildar," the district police and revenue officer  
—that is, to the very man who, either in his person  
or through his petty police subordinates, has  
wronged him; The inefficient means of procedure  
and punishment provided by law for officers  
of Government, even when formally accused or  
convicted of these practices. It seems that if a  
charge of this nature were proved before a magis-  
trate, he could only punish by a fine of fifty rupees,  
or a month's imprisonment. The alternative con-  
sisted of handing over the accused "to the criminal  
Judge to be punished by him, or committed for  
trial before the Court of the Circuit." The re-  
port adds that "these seem to be tedious proceed-  
"ings, applicable only to one class of offenses,  
"abuse of authority—namely, in police charges,  
"and totally inadequate to the necessities of the  
"case."

A police or revenue officer, who is the same per-  
son, as the revenue is collected by the police, when  
charged with extorting money, is first tried by the  
Assistant Collector; he then can appeal to the Col-  
lector; then to the Revenue Board. This Board  
may refer him to the Government or to the civil  
courts. "In such a state of the law, no poverty-  
"stricken ryot could contend against any wealthy  
"revenue officer; and we are not aware of any  
"complaints having been brought forward under  
"these two regulations (of 1822 and 1825) by the  
"people." Further, this extortion of money ap-  
plies only to taking the public money, or forcing a  
further contribution from the ryot for the officer  
to put into his own pocket. There is, therefore,  
no legal means of punishment whatever for the  
employment of force in collecting the public  
revenue.

The report from which these quotations are made  
applies only to the Presidency of Madras; but Lord  
Dalhousie himself, writing, in September, 1855, to  
the Directors, says that "he has long ceased to  
"doubt that torture in one shape or other is prac-  
"ticed by the lower subordinates in every British  
"province." The universal existence of torture  
as a financial institution of British India is thus  
officially admitted, but the admission is made in  
such a manner as to shield the British Government  
itself. In fact, the conclusion arrived at by the  
Madras commission is that the practice of torture  
is entirely the fault of the lower Hindoo officials,  
while the European servants of the Government  
had always, however unsuccessfully, done their  
best to prevent it. In answer to this assertion, the  
Madras Native Association presented, in January,  
1856, a petition to Parliament, complaining of the  
torture investigation on the following grounds: 1. That  
there was scarcely any investigation at all, the  
Commission sitting only in the City of Madras,  
and for but three months, while it was impossible,  
except in very few cases, for the natives who had  
complaints to make to leave their homes; 2. That  
the Commissioners did not endeavor to trace the  
evil to its source; had they done so, it would have  
been discovered to be in the very system of collect-  
ing the revenue; 3. That no inquiry was made of  
the accused native officials as to what extent their  
superiors were acquainted with the practice.